A BRAZILIAN MINISTER'S PATRIOTIC VIEWS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENHOR BARBOZA, MIN-ISTER OF FINANCE - GREAT ISSUES FRANKLY DISCUSSED-A MES-SAGE FOR AMERICANS.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

Rio, December 28. English opinion here is hostile to the Repub-Americans do not share this prejudice against the new institutions, but they are largely outnumbered by the English. I have felt since my arrival that the impressions of any American entering the town and investigating the conditions under which the Republic has been established would inevitably be colored by English sentiment here. On this account I was most anxious to meet a representative of the Ministry and to have a prolonged conversation with him. Senhor Ruy Barboza is the master mind of the Ministry. He represented Bahia in the Chamber of Deputies for several years, and made a great reputation as a man of broad ideas, progressive tendencies and administrative capacity. He remained a Liberal until his republicanism was so strongly developed that he could not consistently continue to act with his party. He had made his mark in the Chamber; his talents were recognized; a great future seemed to be opening for him in the service of his party; but he abandoned everything for the sake of principle. High official places were freely placed at his disposal, but he would not accept any favors involving a sacrifice of his manhood. He retired from political life, founded a daily journal in Rio devoted to the Republican cause and resumed the practice of the law. When the revolution occurred he was at once consulted by the leaders and urged to accept the portfolio of Finance. He became one of the most influential Ministers of the Provisional Government. His abilities command universal recognition in Brazil. His political authority is very great. His record is untained with corruption or suspicion. He is popularly known here as the brains of the

Senher Ruy Barboza was the statesman of all others whom I was bent upon seeing, and after some delay rendered necessary by the engagements of so busy a public man, I succeeded in securing an appointment with him, through the kind offices of W. P. Tisdel, of Washington, one of the best informed Americans now in Brazil, whose business energy is only equalled by his courtesy to fellow-Americans. This morning I was conducted to the Minister's house on the Praia do Fiamengo, a fine residence street on the water-front overlooking the outer bay, the massive cone of Sugar Loaf and the entrance to the harbor. The Minister lives in a modest mansion, three stories in height and simple in decoration and design. There was an official in the lower corridor, who immediately led us upstairs and to a reception parlor, furnished with extreme simplicity, like all Brazilian parlors in the fashionable quarter. It was a square room with three windows curtained with face looking out upon the bay. On one side were two tall ebony cabinets filled with bric-a-brac, with a mirror flanked with small pictures in the centre On the opposite side were two rattan settees, with a marine painting and a bronze medallion framed in plush. Three doors faced the windows and a fourth entrance opened the way to a private parlor. With the exception of the settees and two or three rattan chairs all the remaining furniture of the room was heavily covered with summer wrappings. A graceful crystal chandelier hung from the centre of the ceiling, and there were decorative effects indicating the taste of the hostess of the mansion. A large and handsome placque was suspended between the windows: a snowy bunch of ostrich plumes and feathers hung over a cabinet; there were three rugs, one a South American tiger-skin, on the floor, and a rack contained photographs of the Minister and his handsome wife.

Senhor Barboza met me with marked cordiality. When I had thanked him for his courtesy in sending a customs boat to the steamer to take off the American correspondents upon their arrival, he expressed the sincere desire of all members of the Ministry to facilitate my investigation of Brazilian institutions. He remarked that while he was overrun with engagements and political cares, he esteemed it a privilege to make any explanations of the condition of affairs which might be needed for the Amercan public. "We desire," he said, "to be understood aright in the United States, and I shall answer any questions which you may be pleased to put to me." Acting upon so frank an invitation, I asked him whether the present Administration was not to be considered a military Government. "Only in the sense that there are three military or naval officers connected with it," was the reply. "The army has been of the greatest possible service in bringing about the revolution, and it is most useful now in maintaining public order. but there were general causes outside of military dissatisfaction which made the establishment of the Republic a necessity."

The Minister then proceeded to outline for me the causes of the revolution. The most prominent ground of dissatisfaction with the Empire was centralization, with the absence of any real federal system. The people of Brazil had gradually lost all interest in the Empire. The Emperor might have had amiable intentions, but the system of administration was highly centralized and thoroughly corrupt and incompetent. The Provinces were oppressed. They had no rights as members of a confederation of States. They longed for autonomy and independent action in local administration. The Emperor had grown old, his mind had failed him and he was suffering from an incurable disease. In his dotage the Princess Isabel was the real head of the State. Surrounded by Jesuits, she had no and Clericalism was threatening to become a direct menace to Brazilian liberty. The Empire had served its purpose and was out of date. It retarded national progress. It was absolutely necessary to assimilate the institutions of the country with those of the liberal and progress sive Republics on the North and South American continents. Every thoughtful Brazilian had been conscious that the revolution was imminent. The military revolt would not have amounted to anything if the country had not been gradually preparing for a change of political order. The revolution seemed sudden and unexpected to those who were not familiar with the conditions of public thought in Brazil; but all intelligent citizens had for a long time accepted it as a foregone conclusion. When the military forces set the patriotic example of declaring for the Republic the people in all the Provinces acquiesced in the movement with a unanimity that armed the Provisional Government with absolute authority. It was in its earliest aspect a military movement, but the hearty support of all classes of Brazilians all the Provinces converted it at once into an irresistible national movement.

The Minister is a short man in stature, with a thin face, sallow complexion, a long black mustache, dark eyes, and a fine, commanding forehead. It was interesting to observe his eyes flash and his cheeks kindle into a fine glow of enthusiasm when I asked him what was the chief purpose of the Provisional Government. "It is to provide Brazil," he answered, "with a Constitution and a federal system similar to that which you have in your own country. We have everything to do here, and cannot be expected to work out results of such magnitude without difficulty and delay; but what we aim to do is to adopt here a Constitution modelled directly after the Constitution of the United States. We have immense difficulties, but the people will be patient. We have begun with determining the conditions of suffrage and naturalization. Every man who can read and write will be allowed to vote. We must have intel- fatt

ligent suffrage when there are such dense masses of ignorance here. We have laid the foundations for a federal system in which the old Provinces shall have the same rights which are enjoyed by your American States. We are introducing administrative and social reforms. The Liberal Administration was always promising to bring in projects of this kind, but it invariably failed to carry its proposals into execution. That was why people lost all faith in Ouro Preto and his Ministers. They were Imperialists, and not reformers. Their sole interest lay in retaining their offices and defending the Empire. Measures which they have been discussing for years have been decreed and enacted by the Republican Government in the course of a few weeks. Civil marriage is an illustration."

At this point I asked whether any decision had been reached respecting separation of Church and State. He replied that the Ministers had not yet declared their policy, but that it was probable that a compromise would be effected and complete separation deferred for a more convenient season. His remarks on this subject were deeply interesting, but I shall embody them

in a companion letter on religious questions. The Minister here suggested that as the room was very warm, it might be pleasant to continue the conversation in his library. We went upstairs to his working room, a large and airy apartment with windows commanding a magnificent prospect of the Corcovado. The walls were lined with book-shelves, the Minister having one of the finest private libraries in Brazil. He is an accomplished linguist, speaking five languages fluently. Among his books my eyes caught the titles of a large number of English and American works in handsome bindings. There was a complete collection of English histories. The popular series of "American Statesmen" was displayed on the shelves with a large number of English and American biographies. Brice's "American Commonwealth" was in a prominent place, and with it were many works on American constitutional and political history. "The English Citizen Series" was also there, and a remarkably fine collection of books on economic subjects. The French alcoves were equally well stocked, and the Portuguese and Spanish shelves contained an imposing array of books. There was something inspiring in this glimpse of a magnificent private library in the working rooms of the Minister of Finance. It demonstrated at a glance the capacity and intelligence of at least one of the constitution-makers in this creative era in Brazilian history.

Continuing the conversation, I asked the Minister whether the naturalization decree had been framed in a spirit of hostility to foreigners. " By no manner of means!" he replied, warmly. "We want the help of all the intelligence in Brazil in the present crisis. We have extended the privileges of citizenship to all foreigners residing here at the time of the revolution. If they do not wish to avail themselves of the offer it will be our misfortune. Naturalization is not com-If any English or American citidoes not choose to profit by the opportunity of becoming a voter here there will be no compulsion. We want all the aid we can get in working out the problems of Brazilian progress." I then asked whether foreigners who neglected to declare their unwillingness to become citizens would thereby be compelled to renounce their own nationality. He replied that the laws would be enforced with the utmost leniency and moderation. If men working on the railways, for instance, did not understand the law and failed to appear before the municipal authorities to protect their rights as foreign citizens, there would be no compulsion attempted. "We grant citizenship to foreigners," he said, "as a favor, because we need their cooperation. We want to do everything we can for Brazil, but shall not seek to drag any unwilling foreigner into citizenship."

I then asked the Minister whether there was any disposition on the part of the Government to antagonize the interests of foreign capital. He replied with the greatest emphasis that nothing could be further from the truth. "We need," he added, "European and American capital here. We want it to come in. We shall do nothing to keep it out. This is a country almost wholly undeveloped. We must have all the help we can get from foreign capitalists, and shall do nothing to impair the stability of such investments here. Trade with the United States we strongly desire. Of course, the quieting treatment gives nurses but We want to see more steamships under your flag little to do, and friends assurance that the patient is to cultivate the closest possible commercial relations with your country. Brazil, as a young Republic, turns toward the United States, the great Republic. A development of your trade with Brazil will be most satisfactory to our people, because they feel that you are in sympathy | kill a strong and powerful man, who had not a vital

One important question I had reserved to the close of our long talk. It was this: "What is the meaning of the decree of martial law?" The Minister's reply was incisive and without evasion. "We have to deal," he said, "with some bad and ignorant classes here, and must have some prompt means of punishing those who plot against the Government and disturb public order. There are perhaps 20,000 people in this town who must be kept under the restraint of such a measure as this resive sublimate, which is one of the most active decree. It is a precautionary measure. It provides for emergencies which are not likely to arise. We cannot have civil strife. We must have absolute peace and quiet. I do not consider that the civil processes of law have been suspended. A military commission has merely been organized to investigate and pass upon certain classes of offences."

of this decree?" I asked. "They do not," he replied. "The Opposition journal which suspended publication made a false pretext of the decree. It would have gone ou of business in any event, but chose to do so in that way. The Republic does not and will not assail the liberty of the press. The decree will not be enforced against the newspapers. That charge is wholly false. The decree for organizing a military court will, in my judgment, be sparingly enforced, because there will be no occasion for employing military courts. It is a precautionary measure."

At the close of our long and satisfactory talk Senhor Barboza expressed the warmest desire for the continuance of the friendliest relations with the American people. "Let me write out a sentiment for you," he exclaimed. He then took a pen from his desk and wrote the following sentence, adding at the bottom his signature and

"Our greatest wish in this moment is to mode! the new Brazilian Republic according to the Constitution of the United States, and to develop and consolidate our friendship and commercial relations with that incomparable nation."

I thanked the Minister warmly for his courtesy, and ventured to assure him that the sentiment which he had expressed would be heartily reciprocated by the American people. I left him with a conviction that there was a patrlot and a statesman in the Finance Department whose influence would be strongly felt in directing the destinies of Brazil.

## HARD KNOCKS FOR CAST-IRON CREEDS.

The Rev. Dr. E. C. Boiles spoke yesterday in the Eleventh Street Universalist Church on "Dead Creeds and Living Deeds." After referring to the debate in the Presbyterian Church over the proposed revision of the Westminster Confession, he said: "If you measure the great Presbyterian Church simply by this discussion, you would feel that the dectrine of evolution as regards a large part of the human family was simply in abeyance. To hear a man actually discuss such subjects, as though anybody really believed them, and as though they were vital to the life and to the heart of the world, is as childish as to see a man come forth to-day from a wilderness where he has lived for years and go to the ballot-box to vote for Andrew Jackson. It is the old mistake of confounding cause and effect. It is in spite of these creeds, and not because of them, that men are good and great and notile. The various creeds are like the laws which are made in Congress. They have been made by either majorities or by compromises. Jesus gave no creed; he taught the fatherheed of God and the brotherheed of man."

THE GRIP AND THE DRUGS.

RAIGNED FOR THEIR MISDEEDS. VIGOROUS PRICKINGS FROM A FREE LANCE AMONG THE HOEBIES OF THE MEDI-

MORPHINE, QUININE AND CALOMEL AR-

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It is generally known that during the last few weeks a great number of people of this and several countries have been sick, and that many have had their last sickness. Such sickness has been called influenza, la grippe and grip.

CAL PROFESSION.

When the common reader goes to a common dictionary for the definition of influenza, he reads that it is a violent form of catarrh"; and when he turns to the word catarrh that is claimed to be "a discharge of fluid from the mucous membrane, especially of the nose, fauces and bronchial passages, caused by a cold in the head." The prevailing sickness, as represented by different cases, could be called catarrh, bronchitis, neuralgia, remittent fever, diarrhoea and pneumonia. fluenza is about like claiming that six persons who manifest diffrom different constitutional conditions. ferent symptoms, are all one individual. A certain influence starts an epidemic of measles, scarlet fever and smallpox,-one person not being susceptible to what another is,-yet would it be sound or safe to claim that there is no disease but measles! portion of cases of the present epidemic exhibits no catarrhal symptoms; and, to say the least, a science must be in an imperfect condition which has not sensible names for conditions and things.

There has been some speculation about the causes of the epidemic. Because the clerks of a bank, having some Russian money, became sick, the hasty con clusion was that the money brought the germs of the disease from Russia; and such conclusion was exploded when the convicts of a State prison, without any such money, became sick. That the cause is a parasite or animalcule from without or within the patient, or neither, has not yet been as clearly demonstrated, to everybody, as that two and two are four. That it is miasma, when people are sick upon the hilltop as well as in the valley, needs a little more proof. cause may be in some atmospheric and electric change which a wiser generation may discover. Surely, the effect and the treatment demand the greatest attention. The present duty is more about the known

The symptoms, as observed among patients in neighborhood (one individual being weak and sus-ceptible in one way and another in a different way), are those present with catarrh, bronchitis, neuralgia, refever, diarrhoea, pleurisy and pneumonia, all of which have been on earth many times before. Sneezing, hoarseness, difficult breathing, general and local pains, soreness, nausea, vomiting, coldness, heat, thirst, delirium, want of appetite, weakness, cough more or less expectoration and variable yet usually sluggish puise are the signs of the sickness.

Now, let us pass from names and causes to an application of treatment to symptoms, and first consider the popular, yet injurious or fatal, kind. The most of the medical profession (it is admitted with a blush for science) employ in the treatment of the diseases-which cannot be reasonably put in the singular sense-their standard prescriptions for every nilment, namely, morphine, calomel, quinine and whiskey, with some recently discovered drugs of doubtful

When morphine was discovered, the best and most concentrated anodyne which has ever been found was put into use. Chloral and its followers are no better, only to have something new and different to give to people who object to morphine. It is with morphine and the more recently discovered anodynes, as it is with the different forms into which tobacco is put, all a matter of taste and speculation. Where is the sound person who dares claim that the new eighretie is an improvement upon the old cigar? Morphine is a stopper or hinderer of all healthy action of the man system, and therefore has not the least curative property. Its use is justified in incurable cases where there is great suffering. Give it in an acute form of suffering, as is found in the present epidemic, cannot endure both the drug and the disease, there will be a locking-up of much morbid or billous matter in the system, death will follow, and the report will robably go out that the patient had the grip, which developed into pneumonia. Such a report is as faise as to say that a certain act or process will develop potatoes into pumpkins,

The sick people who have lived under stupefying and intoxicating treatment are alive because they have had power of endurance; and those who have died painless death" could not have done otherwise, after being made stupld or drunk; being something as General Washington was, who was obliged to die "without a struggle," just after he had had four "copions bleedings," taken two doses of calomel and then ten grains more, and five grains of antimony. not suffering. How pleased many of Garfield's adeither sleeping, or had just waked up, or was going to sleep; when the awful facts were that the frequent hypodermic injections of morphine and other bad organ injured by his assassin's bullet, and only needed a physician whose theory and practice of medicine was to aid nature. Nature's laws are always and everywhere superior to the foolish prayers of bigots the nonsensical science of doctors.

Under the head of the present epidemic it comfrom medical authority that calemel, as a laxative, "has the confidence of the majority"; yet it comes in the face of the strong probability that mercury has caused more rotten teeth, diseased bones, rheumatism and glandular diseases than any other article. Corpoisons known, contains one more equivalent of chlorine than calomel does; and there is good evidences for the belief that such equivalent is sometimes added to calomel from milk, in the laboratories of the stomachs of children, and, consequently, has caused the sudden deaths of many infants. The bones of a growing child have great attraction for chlorine and therefore may draw calomel into them, and the child is thus made a thermometer or something worse uch is not visionary speculation, as human bones have been found infiltrated with mercury which had been prescribed by doctors. Think of the mild, effectual and harmless movers of the bowels, and then think of men who claim to be educated in the science of medicines choosing dangerous drugs for laxatives Such latter thinking is about like thinking of select

ing fish-hooks and jacknives for physic. A drag, like quinfne, which is liable to cause and sometimes does cause, blindness, deafness and in-sanity should not have a place among medicines. It is given when malaria is supposed to be causing diseaso, and does it ever cause the elimination of any poison from the body? It is not claimed to be either cathartic, emetic, diuretic or diaphoretic. The best that can be said about quinine is that its action is probably mysterious. It is no better to remove the cause of disease than some neutralizing element or compound thrown into a dirty well is to clean it: and if such cause and dirt are removed, other means have to be employed, if nature alone is not sufficient for the work. It cannot be as safe to neutralize a poison as to have it removed. As certain as that causes contribute to effects, so certain it is that there is a far better and safer treatment for intermittent fever, or chill and fever, than to employ quinine such treatment has been tested for years and is not

patented. The reader must be satisfied, at present, with not half of the objections to morphine, mercury and quinine; and the particular evils or curses connected with the use of alcoholic beverages in the sick-

room will not now be related.

It is not stange that while many, yes, very many, graves are being prematurely filled, under a cover of a praised yet false science, some honest people claim to have more respect for God than for doctors, and greater confidence in faith than in drugs. Some people, being more sensitive than sensible about the faith-cure, are trying to find or make some law to suppress it, but God forbid that while the bigoted majority claim the right to be killed with drugs live whall even have the power to keep the honest minority one matter how weak on some points) from having the privilege of dying a ratural death. The popular nonsense of the many who wish to use killing or infurious drugs is no better than the conscientious blindness of the few who have not learned that the best of drugs will not kill if they do not cure. Who has caused a certain class to be disgusted with all drugs? room will not now be related.

has caused a certain class to be disgusted with all drugs?

A patient is presented who is full of morbid matter for parasites. If that is a better word), and nature starts a clearing out of such matter by vomiting. Thank God, take courage and learn. If the patient has no complication of diseases (either caused by himself or doctors), and the stomach is properly encouraged to throw of the bad matter, there will be a pleasing recovery. Some person, who has been a pleasing with a bad education and has a great horror at the thought of puking, pleads that ha patient will be torn all to pieces and vomit to death; and, consequently, suggests the giving of some calomed and thereby work the bad matter off by the bowels. Such sympathetic person, although conceitedly wise, never thought that it is a shorter and safer route to the outer world by way of vomiting than purging, and that nature says in actions much louder than words.

"Get the bad stuff out of the stomach as soon as

lungs, as it does in pneumonia, never can be star and removed with a cathartic as it can with emetic. The bowels have no direct connection we the lungs.

and removed with a cathartic as it can with an emetic. The bowels have no direct connection with the lungs.

Any person, who has had experience in vomiting, knows that there cannot be much vomiting without clearing the air passages of the lungs, throat and head. Such common sense, properly put into practice, will save every compilerated case of pneumonia or pleuro-pneumonia. This last strong assertion is the truthful prompting of an experience of forty years. When reading the many recent reports about young and strong persons dying with pneumonia, there is necessarily a sadness which comes over one who knows the bad effect of wrong treatment and the pleasing result of that which is right.

Here is mother strong assertion: There never was a case of pneumonia cured by the use of morphine, quinine, mercury, alcoholic beverages, ice, cold raw milk, and by eating when digestion has been suspended. To make nerves stupid and cold is not alding nature to remove obstructions and heal.

The report which came from the army about pneumonia is remembered to be about like this: If any soldier, who had pneumonia, lived, he was disabled for service and given a chance to return home. The most died because they could not endure both the disease and its treatment. Cause a diseased condition of the nerves, muscles and bones, which quinhue, whishey, morphine and calomel are sure to do, when taken into a system not strong enough to counteract their influence, and if immediate death does not take place, then such system has upon it some chronic trouble. It is weak to claim that the surgeons in the army did many wrone thines, because many were young and consequently without experience, as such young surgeons did as they were tangth in colleges—they were representatives of so-called scleence of their schools: and the result of their work showed (and yet shows indirectly in the Pension Office) what a bad scleence they learned. Experience never will change the nature of two-ediced swords or dangerous drues. Boys should not be taucht to s

entil it can to its present length, the giving of the successful treatment for pneumon would, at this writing, be trespessing too much upon the columns of a newspaper. There are many thins the columns of a newspaper. There are many thin to be done besides vomiting; and if the above medic heresy awakens sufficient interest in the subject call for a bill of particulars it will be freely given.

King's Station, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1800.

REVISION AND ROASTING.

WHY NOT HAVE WESTMINSTER WORKS AS WELL

Sir: It is worthy of note that thus far only the leaders in the Presbyterian Church have taken part in the revision debate, and that, up to date, the rural clergy have been, for them, unusually quiet. Knowing, however, that a fine grade of wisdom is frequently found in sequestered spots, I modestly offer a small contribution of that article.

Many of the Westminster divines, who had, as seems to be asserted, such absolute wisdom in inter preting Scripture, would nevertheless have thought right to roast alive or otherwise put to death any who disagreed with what they held to be fundamental theology. . Now, to us in the country-and particularly in New-Jersey-it appears somewhat logical to say that if these worthy gentlemen could be so greatly mistaken in interpreting the Divine Mind, in the matter of putting people to death they might not be absolutely infallible on some other points of interpretation! While, on the other hand, if they were so infallible in formulating the Standards, it is but fair to suppose they must have been equally so in the comparatively unimportant matter of patting heretics to death.

Would it not be well, therefore, if the Presbytery of New-York could conclude its labors by roasting alive-say in Central Park, or in the City Hall Squareat least a few of the more pronounced advocates of revision! The framers of the Standards would have been willing to do this, and, as they made no mistakes I can't see why we should not follow those great men in "works" as well as in "faith." If this can be done I would affectionately nominate as the martyrs Drs. Van Dyke, Vincent and (by all means) Briggs. I observe, in this morning's Tribune that Dr. Vincent says: "why, is it possible that it is not recognized that division is already a fact!" Well, we had not recognized it there—owing to the fact, possibly, that, until this morning, we were not aware that the Preshytery of New-York constituted the "Presbyterian Church of the United States of America." Every effort for advancement in theology or in science has been opposed by "leaders" in the Church. In every case time has proved these gentlemen to be in the wrong. In every case they have been laughed at for their pains, while, in every case, also, the advancement went on all the same.

CHARLES D. NOTT.

The Parsonage, First Presbyterian Church, Washing-van Laughed 1890. can't see why we should not follow those great men

The Parsonage, First Presbyterian Church, ton, N. J., Jan. 29, 1890.

ABSURD NAVAL "NEWS."

THE SEAMAN AS A PROTECTING PROVIDENCE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Is it not time that something was said regarding the ridiculous nonsense so frequently appearing in one of our daily papers regarding the seaman that is practised on board vessels of the United States Navy? The latest is made up from the statement of a German-American quartermaster on board of the gunboat Yorktown. He is stated virtually to have taken charge and saved the ship from foundering, he being the only man on board who knew what to do in that "trying situation" (??). Was there no American quartern aster on board? I am not well do know two of them well, and know that either of them would be fully capable of taking charge of any vessel and bringing her safely out of any tight place, and as well as any other man that ever walked a ship's deck. The Yorktown was put stern to sea, best thing to do with twin screw steamers with the en-

if the report be correct, and this is contended to be the best thing to do with twin screw steamers with the engines stopped, provided there be plenty of sea room. The steering gear was repaired and the ship proceeded on her voyage.

Some time ago the same paper gave in a Sunday edition an account of some of the evolutions in seamanship practised on board vessels of war, in which dying moors, club hauling, keel hauling, etc., were given. They were simply ridiculous statements. Another time we were told that Boatswain Tipes saved the Idaho from going to the bottom in the China Sea; how Tipes relieved the captain on the China Sea; how Tipes relieved the captain on the China Sea; how Tipes relieved the captain on the China Sea; how Tipes relieved the captain on the China Sea; how Tipes relieved the captain on the China Sea; how Tipes relieved the captain on the China Sea; how Tipes relieved the captain on the China Sea; how Tipes relieved the captain mas on his knees in the cabin saying prayers to save the ship. The wholes story was a fabrication. Captain Taylor The wholes story was a fabrication. Captain Taylor The wholes story was a fabrication. Captain Taylor The wholes are of his ship, and never knew him to be a twenty-four-hour praying man, and I do know that if Boatswain Tipes had got out of his place that Captain Taylor was just the man to put him where he belonged.

It was the same sort of person, a Boatswain Biggs, who told Admiral Farragut what to do at the forts below New-Orleans, and after the successful battle was very free in telling what "Me and the Admiral" had done. The correspondent of this paper, with Admiral Walker's fleet, would better let nautical matters alone. It was published that "the vessels of the fleet had shipped their anchor-chains and stood to sea." This means that each vessel had left her anchors at the bottom of the Tagus, which I very much doubt was done. It may have been simply a mistake in the composition. If this daily is to enlighten its readers nautically, would it not be we

INTEREST IN A WORTHY CAUSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. sir: Twenty years ago The Tribune was the first of the city newspapers to offer encouragement and help to the milk farmers, who were at that time try help to the mink farmers, and to give to the consumer a better service and a purer article. The farmers were grateful then, and are to-day, for the interest you have taken in their welfare.

As one of the committee appointed to formulate

plans for the sale of milk in New-York, I prefer not to ask for valuable space in The Tribune for my personal views in the matter, in view of the duties imposed upon me to pass upon the plans of others. By way of spice to the discussion, you may deem it appropriate to reprint from "Puck":

WHAT THE OLD COW SAID. WHAT THE OLD COW SAID.

The old cow walked by the dairy shed, And she said, in her runniant way, she said; "I'm feeling about as fine as silk; But I'd like a drink of my own good milk." And, looking around, she presently sor A pain a standing beside the door—It was butternilk, about two days old; But the aged vaccine hadn't been told; so she only remarked: "It's mean to bilk An industrious cow of her own good milk." And she took a drink and she looked surprised, And she walked away, and that cow surmised. She surmised about half way down the lane, And she said in astonishment mixed with pain: "To judge by the flavor of that there milk, I can't be feeling as the as silk, I must be billous. Pil bet a hat, When I get to giving down milk like that." All of which is submitted. W. H. H. JONES. Queens County, L. L., Jan. 24, 1890. Queens County, L. I., Jan. 24, 1890.

ASSISTANCE FOR SIBERIAN EXILES.

New-Haven, Feb. 2 (Special).-The first Connecticut een formed in New-Haven, with officers as follows: resident. Francis Wayland; vice-presidents, the Rev Brush, Dr. Francis Bacon, Henry B. Sargent and a. Brush. Dr. France Bacon, Heary B. Sargent and ex-Postmaster Benjamin R. English; secretary, Professor William Beebe, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Daggett; treasurer, Eli Whitney, Jr. Miss E. H. Riakeslee, of Philadelphia, gave interesting details of the proposed work of assisting the Siberian exiles.

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## TO INSTALL PRESIDENT LOW.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CEREMONY.

A GREAT DAY FOR CCLUMBIA COLLEGE-THE SPEAKERS FOR THE DINNER OF THE ALUMNI AT THE HOTEL

BRUNSWICK.

Arrangements have been fully completed for the installation of Seth Low as president of Columbia College this morning. The Metropolitan Opera House will doubtless be crowded, for the demand for tickets has been far beyond the possibilities for admission Professor Van Amringe has, with his usual push and energy, planned the details of arrangement and seating in conjunction with the committee from the trustees George G. De Witt, jr., '67, will act as grand marshal. the presidents and secretaries of the various classes in college will be the assistant marshals. Walter Damrosch will direct the music. On the stage will be some of the distinguished invited guests, while the rest will occupy the boxes. The parquet is reserved for the students, and the dress circle for the alumni. Above that, the tickets of general admission are the only coupons necessary.

After the overture by Wagner, " Introduction to Act III. 'Meistersinger,' " the processional will occur. When the guests are seated on the stage, the Rev. Dr. Cornellus R. Duffie, the chaplain of the college, will offer the prayer. Dr. Duffic performed this office in 1864, when Dr. Barnard was installed.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector of Trinity thurch, will make the address on behalf of the trustees of the college, and then Hamilton Fish, the president of the Board of Trustees, will make the formal installation, if his health will permit him to be present. Fish performed this duty on the occasion of the installation of Dr. Rarnard. At the close of his speech, the keys and charter of the college will be presented to Mr. Low, and he will formally be declared president of the college.

Gluck's "Dance of the Blessed Spirits" from "Or pheus," will follow President Low's address. Pro-fessor Henry Drisler, who has been acting president ince Dr. Barnard's death, will make the address on behalf of all the faculties. Frederic R. Coudert, of the class of '50, will follow with an address from the Following this, the students of the college have planned for a "surprise," which does not appear upon the programme. President Low will reply to their address, and the orchestra will give Bach's "Ai on the G-String." President Low's installation address will follow the music. The benediction will be pronounced by Bishop Henry C. Potter. Beethoven' march, "The Ruins of Athens," will be the closing

The annual alumni dinner of the college will be given in the evening at the Hotel Brunswick, and will be larger and more elaborate than any other that the college has ever held. The tickets were limited to 350, and the price of the dinner was placed at \$7. There have been double the number of the limit who have applied for tickets. The dining hall will be decorated in profusion with the college colors and with the championship flags. Mr. Condert, the president of the Alumni Association, will preside, and make the opening address. The list of speakers and toasts is: "Columbia College"-President Low.

"The Ideal University"-Provest Pepper, University of Pennsylvania. umbla and the Intellectual Life of New-York"-

George William Curtis.
"Columbia, and the City of Brooklyn"-The Rev. Dr.

R. S. Storrs. "Columbia and Mercantile New-York"-Charles S. Smith. resident of the Chamber of Commerce, "Columbia and the Future"—Bishop H. C. Potter.

"Columbia and the Future"—Bishop H. C. Potter.
Among the invited guests who have accepted are
General Alexander S. Webb, of the College of the
City of New-York; President Eliot, of Harvard University; President Francis L. Patton, of Princeton
University; Dean Hoffman, of the General Theological Seminary; President Thomas S. Hastings, of the
Union Theological Seminary; President Adams, of
Cornell; President B. F. Andrews, of Brown University, and Dr. Thomas W. Markoe, the vice-president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

IN MEMORY OF THE DUKE OF AOSTA.

A GREAT GATHERING OF ITALIAN CITIZENS AT TAMMANY HALL.

terday afternoon in he was one of the most notable incidents in the history of the Italian colony in New-York. More than 4,000 of the leading Italians of this city and neighborhood were present. In the absence of Consul-General Riva, who is ill, Vice-Consul Lecca presided. The programme consisted of speeches and music. The speakers were Professor Ciambelli, of Chicago; Dr. Luigi Roversi and Chevalier Carlo Barsotti, of "Il Progresso"; Dr. Cadicano, of "L'Eco d'Italia," and Generals Sigel and Sickles. The following cable dispatch was sent to King

Humbert: "An imposing meeting in honor of the Duke of Aosta, presided over by a representative of the Italian Government, sends Your Majesty expressions of sympathy, wishing you long life both for your own sake and for Italy."

Baron de Fava, Italian Minister at Washington, sent the following telegram to the meeting: "In the sorrow that our colony expresses to-day for the death of him who was first wounded in Italy's youth, at Custoza, and who died blessing his country, I unite Custoza, and who died blessing his country, I unite with deep sympathy and with you all, joined patriotically and spontaneously to do honor to the citizen, soldier and prince. I pray for the peace of the Duke."

Among those on the stage were General di Cesnola, Among those on the stage were General di Cesnola, Cavalier Salvator Cantoni, Marquis Lanza, Macquis de San Marzano, Marquis Mario Bragaldi, Conte di Molse, Professor Moderati, Cavalier Contencin and Count Naselli.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

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Supreme Court—General Term—Before Van Brunt, P. J.,
Bartiet and Barrett, J. J.—Non-enumerated motions—Nos.
Supreme Ceurt—Chambers—Before Fatterson, J.—Motion
Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Fatterson, J.—Motion
Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Fatterson, J.—Motion
Supreme Court—Cremit—Part I.—Before Ligraham,
Supreme Ceurt—Special Term—Part III—Before Barrett,
Supreme Ceurt—Cremit—Part I.—Before Barrett,
J.—No calendar.
Supreme Ceurt—Cremit—Part I.—Before Lawrence, J.—
Nos. 1295, 2395, 1199, 1010, 751, 2504, 2277, 999, 2290,
Nos. 1295, 2355, 1199, 1010, 751, 2504, 2277, 999, 2290,
Nos. 1295, 2355, 1199, 1010, 751, 2504, 2277, 999, 2290,
Nos. 1295, 2355, 1199, 1010, 751, 2504, 277, 999, 2290,
Nos. 1296, 2375, 910, 1022, 2875, 3009, 202, 200, 1030, 1031,
1025, 1190, 1032, 1033, 1035, 1038.
Nos. 469, 868, 2294, 15185, 1531, 1532, 1518, 1532, 4685,
Nos. 469, 868, 2294, 15185, 1371, 2932, 1518, 1532, 4685,
Nos. 1279, 1230, 1521, 1537, 1381, 1413,
1471, 1009, 1520, 1537, 1381, 1413,
1471, 1009, 1520, 1537, 1381, 1413,
1472, 1029, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1230, 572, 718, 12584,
13075, 1218, 1309, 1173, 1220, 1100, 1052, 743,
Nos. 1489, 1242, 1243, 1244, 567, 2259, 1105, 1052, 743,
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Nos. 1480, 1242, 1243, 1244, 567, 2259, 1105, 1052, 743,
Nos. 1480, 1267, 1183, 179, 244, 1140, 1056,
1890, 2671, 1349, 2670, 1183, 1705, 144, 1140, 1056,
1890, 2671, 1349, 2670, 1183, 1705, 1105, 1052, 743,
Nos. 1480, 1242, 1243, 1244, 567, 2259, 1105, 1052, 745,
Nos. 1480, 1242, 1243, 1244, 567, 2259, 1105, 1052, 744,
Nos. 1480, 1242, 1243, 1244, 567, 2259, 1105, 1052, 744,
Nos. 1480

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On our Floor represents from fifty to five hundred be ing made, and is often sold many times over in a day, so you see the space to show it is very important, but now is filled by a single left over suit of Winter Steek, which must get out, even if given away as freweed, therefore we mark them down to prices so cheap that you would be tempted to buy for future generations. The delivery can wait your convenience, as there to plenty of room in the shipping house next door.

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MONDAY, February 3, 1890.

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A SHORT SESSION AT TRENTON LIKELY.

BALLOT REFORM BILL CONSIDERED SAFE-THE PENNSYLVANIA'S TERMINAL.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 2 (Special).-The way the Legislature has gone to work encourages the belief that the session will be short; it also indicates that a number of important measures that have been agitated may fail of passage, by the indifference shown. The Ballot Reform measure is considered safe, and it appears to be the sentiment of members that if it is passed in acceptable shape it will cloak a multitude of sins. The conduct of the Hudson County member in the House has caused some anxiety, but the fact that the caucus rule is entirely broken, for this session at least, removes alarm on their account. It is substantially agreed that the bill must be such as to pass the Republican Senate and the Democratic House with Apart from this not much will be done. The vexed

grade-crossing railroad question may be settled by giving the railroad assessors the powers of a commis-sion, with special directions to look into this matter the vice-chancellors \$9,000 a year has caused a deal of disturbance and will be warmly opposed when it is brought forward. Ten years ago the chancery business was transacted by the chancellor and one vice-Now the court has a chancellor and three vicechancellors, and another vice-chancellor is soon to be added, in the person of ex-Governor Green. They are all paid by the State. The cost to the treasury, if the

almost as much more for other expenses.

There is said to be some suffering due to the failure of the ice crop thus far. The plaint comes from the large number of men usually employed during the winter months in harvesting ice in the lakes and rivers of the State. Amusing stories are told of pond-owners who sold their prospective crops of ice for large sums, while doleful agents of buyers say unpleasant things

General Sewell vehemently denied last week that the Pennsylvania Railroad would ask the Legislature the Pennsylvania Railroad would ask the Legislature to extend the exterior wharf-line opposite the company's recent purchases in New-York Harbor, west of Communipaw. This is somewhat disappointing to Jerseymen, who expected to see a great improvement made there; but it will, perhaps, caim the alarm felt in some circles as to the effect upon New-York Harbor, which was said to be dangerous, since the Pennsylvania does not expect to reach deep water at this point, the advantage of the branch freight road from Newark to Cavan Point, now being constructed, is somewhat problematical.

THE NORTHWESTERN SUPPLY OF WHEAT! St. Faul, Feb. 2 (Special),—"The Minneapolis Market Record" estimates the wheat in Northwestern elevators on February 1, at 8,855,000 bushels, and says: "That includes stocks in all country houses in Minnesota and the two Dakotas and is a decrease of 1,009,000 bushels from January 1. Receipts of wheat now in the same country houses are small, and while ship ments are not large, the stocks in such houses are unquestionably decreasing. If the same conditions another important decline would probably result in the showing of March 1. In addition to the amount in country elevators, there are some 200,000 bushels, estimated, in transit between the country honses and terminal elevators in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, making the total stocks 9,055,000 bushels. In Duinth, making the total stocks 9,055,000 bushels. In addition there are 2,355,000 bushels in private storage in Minneapolis, and 12,544,408 bushels in Minneapolis St. Louis and Duluth public storage, making the total stocks out of farmers' hands in the three States mentioned, 23,654,408 bushels. The amount of wheat in the same country elevators on February 1, 1888, was 7,241,000 bushels more now than at this time last year. The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth public stocks last year at this time, were 8,066,255 bushels. Allowing an equal amount for private storage and in transit then as now, there were 18,762,525 bushels of all stocks at that time. That shows the present amount of stocks of all wheat in the three Northwestern States mentioned and out of farmers' granaries 5,191,883 bushels greater than at this date last year.